THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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The Undergraduate.

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Editors' Table.

THE meeting of the Athletic Association held in the chapel April 30 was by far the most successful in every particular of any that has ever come under our observation. When a body of students so uniformly manifest a spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty to their college and contribute for the support of its ball team over three times as many dollars as they themselves are in numbers, it is safe to determine that they mean business and are deserving of encouragement in a substantial way from the alumni and citizens of the town. A good base ball team is an important factor in promoting the welfare of the college; then let every one, who has its interests at heart, give his hearty support to a body of students who are helping themselves to attain to a high position in the athletic world.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE, the college annual, is now in press and promises to appear before the public by June 1. Making its appearance in the college world now for the thirteenth time, it hardly needs an introduction. It is sufficient to say that those having its welfare in charge have spared no pains in their efforts to present to students, alumni and to all interested in the facts, freaks and fancies of the life of college men and women at Middlebury, a volume which is sure to meet with their favor and satisfaction. The editors reasonably look for a general subscription from the more recent alumni. The edition is a limited one, therefore those desiring a volume will do well to send in their orders early.

THERE has been some talk of late in regard to the forming of a fire department in connection with the college. We think this an excellent idea if properly carried out. That the college needs such an organization nobody will doubt. The question which arises is: "Can we spend the time and money for such an enterprise?" On Christmas Eve, 1864, Starr Hall was gutted by fire; it was at that time that the need of some means of protection for such an emergency fully demonstrated itself. What could we as students do in case of fire? Absolutely nothing. There are students on the upper floors who have not even provided themselves with ropes. What means of escape would they have? We fully recognize that the expense of equipping and maintaining a fire department would be something, but the college authorities ought to bear a good share of this. Let a committee with some push be appointed who are interested in this affair and put the matter through.

COMPETITION is in order for positions upon the editorial board of the UNDERGRADUATE, the next election of which, unless vacancies occur, will take place in March, 1893. For the benefit of certain members of the present board whose writing abilities seem to have fallen into a state of "innocuous

desuetude," as far as we are concerned, and for the encouragement of those several students who are not known as editors but who have contributed liberally thus far, we take this occasion to call attention to some of the provisions of the constitution. Competition is open to all students, and candidates for election shall be selected on the basis of what work they have written and handed in expressly for the UNDERGRADUATE; both quality and quantity of work are to be taken into consideration, and in close competition the one having contributed to the most issues shall have the preference. Thus it is to be seen that it in no wise necessarily follows that those now having positions on the board succeed themselves or that they, or those highest in point of class, advance to the highest positions. The editor-in-chief will select for publication such matter as seems to be the best and will carefully preserve and keep a record of all material contributed. The adage, "Whatever is worth do ing at all is worth doing well," should be remembered in doing work for the college paper. We have yet to find an ex-editor who is not ready to testify that the time and labor spent in performing the duties of his position was not well invested and amply rewarded Let all work be done with regard to quality rather than quantity and with a sincere desire to furnish good, interesting matter, and we believe the future editorial positions will settle themselves upon those whose ability and true interest manifested in the welfare of the UNDERGRADUATE show them to be most worthy of the trust and honor.

AN admirable illustration of the spirit and tendency that has been rapidly spreading for the last few years among the trustees and corporations of eastern higher educational institutions, is the action recently taken by Yale in admitting women to all the privileges and degrees of the post-graduate departments. Such an action tends to refute the doctrine that specialism or professionalism for women is impracticable or not desired, and proves that sentiment to be utterly foolish which for so long a time has kept many of our colleges from becoming co-educational. It is an action which bears testimony to the wisdom many smaller institutions have shown by opening their doors and offering inducements for the higher education of women, and corroborates the ideas of propriety and justice which have led many of them to grant in full to them whatever privileges and opportunities they have to offer. The time is not long since it was a favorite theme for some scientists and theorists to show how that woman from her anatomical structure and smaller amount of brain substance was the natural inferior of man and incapable of maintaining a respectable position if placed on a par with him in the leading pursuits of life. The fallacy of such talk is made evident by scholarship records and the results of woman's work everywhere in whatever line of action to which she has adapted herself. The dogmatisms of science and theory, surrounded as they are by a halo of visionary and sophistical conceptions, cannot stand against the cold, hard facts of experience that are being made evident to them coming into contact and competition with the co-ed. The world at large is daily becoming more ready to give woman a fair chance with man and then to form its opinions regarding her, more by what she has done than by what she was supposed to do by all previously known methods of calculation.

METHODS of expressing approbation or disapproval sometimes take upon themselves strangely indirect and curious forms. We suppose the expression "High School Tactics," which made its appearance upon the card containing rhetorical announcements soon after its being posted, was intended as expressing pointed criticism or marked denouncement of a slight change that had been made in the manner of conducting the rhetorical work for the term. Now it is a matter of some doubt whether a system affording to each division a broad, practical subject for discussion and one almost necessarily demanding the original ideas and invention of each individual writer, is not preferable from any point of view to the one giving unlimited scope in the choice of a subject; it is a matter of still less doubt whether the matter is not so regarded by the greater part of those students whom it directly concerns and who have fairly considered the matter. If it seems different to that body of students whose fate it is to sit and listen while a less fortunate victim stands up before them to present his ideas and views of an assigned subject, it should be borne in mind that though they may not be listening to a speaker so profound or oratorical as formerly, at least they are possessing a good opportunity for observing the speaker's personality as a writer and debater, and are watching the workings of a plan which, while it has some unpleasant effects, follows one that was not without faults. But be this matter as it may, it has little to do with the wholesale

annotation of official notices which make their appearance upon the bulletin board. It is a matter which can hardly be looked upon as witty or the work of an unbiased commentator, nor yet can words so expressed be regarded as the presentation of the general opinion of the students. Other less objectionable and more direct modes of communication should be employed by those students wishing to give to the faculty and their fe low students their own views and opinions.

THERE is probably no division of college work whose requirements are berated more or whose privileges are appreciated less than those of the so-called rhetorical department. The oration and essay work is nearly always put off as long as possible, in which fact lies the chief cause of so frequent maledictions of a system making such demands. By many the work seems to be looked upon purely as a grind which must be worried through with to satisfy the demands of an unreasonable system. Students who do the best work in other things are often content to merely slide through this in a slipshod manner. In so far as this is done, or by so much as such opinions are held, it is a mistake. From a practical standpoint no other work can be regarded as more beneficial than that which trains and accustoms the student to correct methods of writing and speaking; such being the case, those who complain because of the amount of this work, which perhaps is more than that required by most other colleges, are rather to be congratulated than condoled with. The rules regarding the work, which demand regularity and promptness coupled with at least some original labor and investigation, are only requirements necessary to the success of any affair. The true reason for whatever deprecation or neglect there is of the rhetorical work lies largely in the fact that no regular place is allotted to it in the five days of regular work and recitation for each week, so that the preparation and delivery of all efforts has come to be looked upon as infringing upon the time for sports and recreation. While it is not within the individual student's power to change the existing order of things to suit his taste, he is always able to improve and better direct his work in all departments. So, even if the rhetorical work be distasteful or conducted on a principle not in accordance with each individual view, a chance for its improvement remains. Its grade is much higher than a few years ago; let it continue to advance.

CHOICE OF A COLLEGE.

THE question which confronts a young man who is about to make a choice of the college at which he will spend the four years of his student life is "What am I in search of at college"? It he wishes to form social ties, and has the means and desire to spend a large part of his time in the pursuit of pleasure, he is likely to be attracted by those large institutions at the great centers.

But those thoughtful young men, who have an earnest desire to make the most possible of themselves, to obtain the greatest possible mental and moral development, will hesitate about *losing their individuality* among the crowds that throng those larger institutions. They perceive that many of those already at Harvard, Yale and the other large Universities are drawn there to some extent by the force of fashion. They feel that they would not be at home among those gay throngs of idle and oft-times extravagant young fellows. They know, too, that the grade of scholarship at many of these large institutions is not of the highest; that however great the social advantages may be the number of brilliant men among their students as compared with their large membership is very small. Further, the probability that the student would be led to *waste*, in social pleasures, much time that should go to study is there very great.

On the other hand, the very small, poorly equipped and poorly endowed institutions, which also make a bid for their attendance, offer too little in the way of educational advantages, for example, able instructors, laboratories, libraries and the like, to be worthy of very serious consideration. In an article entitled "How to Choose a College," President Gates of Amherst says: "Choose no college, large or small, to be your alma mater unless you are satisfied that it has proved itself possessed of the power to make of its students scholarly men and manly scholars. Neither numbers nor costly equipments can be taken as evidence of this life-giving, stimulating power in a college. The prestige of great numbers, with many thoughtless people, is decisive. But many others see clearly that the highest values in education cannot be estimated in numbers, nor measured by dollars. It is an essential characteristic of all that is noblest in literature, in philosophy, in art, and in a liberal education, to refuse to lend itself to the gauge of money values—to escape numerical computation. While

gratefully acknowledging the noble work and the inspiring history of certain of the largest colleges, we believe that, in the nature of young manhood and in the essential scope of a college education, there are *strong reasons for preferring the well-equipped, scholarly college of limited numbers.*"

THE TRUE TEST.

"The true test of civilization," says Emerson, "is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—but the kind of men the country turns out." Test any college which you think of choosing by this principle. "See to it," says President Gates, "that the college you choose is one whose requirements for admission, whose standards of scholarship, whose moral tone, whose traditions and atmosphere as exemplified in its alumni and its undergraduates, are such as give it the right to inscribe over its portals the legend of the Greek temple, and in character and in scholarly attainment to demand of every man who comes to its halls: 'Enter good; go forth better!' For the boy who at eighteen selects his college, for the parents who select with him or for him, of more importance than any other consideration is the answer to this question: What is the history, what are the traditions, the inherited associations of the college? *Does it make scholars? Does it make men?*"

The great men like Bancroft, Everett, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, whom the at-present large universities regard as their greatest laurels, were trained there when those institutions were but small. "Presidents Woolsey and Wayland and Mark Hopkins and Martin B. Anderson were trained, for their noble and ennobling work, in colleges which lacked rich appliances and thronging numbers."

The questions to ask are: are the professors of the college the kind of men that bring to their classes the results of earnest, faithful work; are they men who are up to the times in their special subjects; can the student come in personal, immediate contact with men of broad views, of earnest, scholarly lives; is the attained object of the college in question to give its students right habits of study and right methods of thought, so that their graduates come out not only supplied with a knowledge of the latest results of scientific investigation, but trained to think independently and rightly for themselves?

The training given at the smaller colleges has often developed to a greater degree the powers of full, ripe manhood and clear thought than the larger institutions. If we go through the list of the graduates of the better class of smaller colleges, we shall find, in most cases, a very much larger proportion of men who have proven their ability by taking positions of prominence and respect.

As a striking example of the fact just mentioned, we present carefully-prepared statistics covering the ninety years of the history of Middlebury College:

Whole number of graduates,	1374
Clergymen,	536
Missionaries,	75
Professors in Colleges and Theological Seminaries,	95
Presidents " " "	31
Lawyers,	352
Judges,	52
Physicians,	84
Members of Congress,	15
Governors of States and Territories,	9
Total,	1249

These figures show that from the 1374 alumni of Middlebury a total of 1249 positions of high honor and trust have been filled. Of course some of the men have filled more than one of the positions above-named. For example, most of the Missionaries were also acting Clergymen either before or after going to the mission field. The same principle is to be applied to the Judges and Lawyers. But we can see at a glance how large in proportion to the whole number of graduates is the number of those who have taken positions of high rank. Few of the others have fallen into obscurity. Many of them have filled honorable positions in society as successful teachers in the High Schools and Academies of our country, or have been eminent leaders of industrial and commercial enterprises.

"When all just concessions have been made to the acknowledged advantages of certain large colleges, there are many considerations which have led and will still lead the great majority of the thoughtful people of our land to choose the education given at the well-equipped small colleges."

PERSONAL CONTACT WITH THE INSTRUCTORS.

"At the college of limited numbers, the personality of every student can be respected as it should be. The intense importance of each man's life to himself need not be forgotten. It is not necessary to deal with young men 'in the mass.'"

The student comes to know the instructor personally and intimately, and so can have the advantage of

his constant guidance and supervision. While on the other hand the instructor can observe the difficulties and personal needs of each individual student. As President Gates says: "This is a consideration of the highest importance. There is one form of growth and development for the tree which stands in close ranks among thousands of its kind in a dense forest, and a different and a much fuller growth for the same tree if it stands where it has more space and air, with the sunshine falling full upon it, where it stands by virtue of its own root and fibre, and not because it is shoulder to shoulder with a too dense mass of similar growths.

"Personal contact between scholarly professors and all the students of each class is a marked advantage. Such personal friendship as often exists between professors and students at the smaller colleges has been an inspiration to young men, often changing the entire course of a young man's life. In that awakening consciousness of new powers and capacities which attends the young collegian through these formative years, to touch daily strong men and ripe scholars, to receive from them the friendly touch of a strong personality interested in each student personally, has been the beginning of a high and earnest intellectual and spiritual life for many men. In such intimate relations with their instructors, hardly possible where the members of a class are counted by hundreds, the students of the smaller colleges have often found an influence stronger and more healthful than the impetus of numbers."

ECONOMY.

"Lower standards for all expenditures at the smaller colleges make it possible for the young man of restricted income to practice economy without feeling himself at a heavy disadvantage. The college which is not so 'popular' as to attract in large numbers the sons of families that have no idea above wealth and fashion, in avoiding the controlling social influence of young men who seek a college course only that they may make of it a four years of fast club life, escapes a large percentage of intellectual 'waste,' and grave moral danger." The principal expenses, as given in the catalogue of Middlebury College amount to $188.25 annually. From funds provided for the purpose and from scholarships, meritorious students, whose circumstances require it, can receive aid in payment of their term bills. In addition, those who are studying for the ministry can obtain aid from the American College and Educational Society.

HEALTHFULNESS OF LOCATION.

Another question, which is not without an important bearing on the matter of choice, is the location of the college. Is the situation healthful? Is there an abundance of pure air not permeated with the vitiating fumes from chimneys and sewers? The location of Middlebury College can hardly be surpassed in this respect. It is situated in the midst of the Champlain Valley between the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains, with an atmosphere of remarkable purity and healthful qualities. The entire absence of serious illness among the students has been a marked feature of the life of the college. Nobody today would dare argue that a sound mind can exist anywhere but in a sound body and so the question of health becomes a matter of prime consideration.

In choosing a college, therefore, go where you can be brought into close contact with manly, scholarly professors. Test the work of the different colleges by he results they have achieved as shown in the men they have sent out.

Alumni Department.

[*At a meeting of the Associated Alumni, Commencement, '91, it was unanimously resolved: "That we heartily endorse* THE UNDERGRADUATE *and warmly recommend it to the Alumni as a valuable means for furthering our common interests in the college and our interests in each other." We respectfully solicit your subscriptions and contributions. Class-histories, reminiscences, obituaries, biographies, literary articles, and papers upon current topics are always in order and desired.*]

'25. Rev. Merit Harmon

DIED at the advanced age of 95 at his late residence in Hopkinton, Iowa, on Tuesday, April 7. He was born in Rupert, Vermont, March 25, 1797. Graduating from Middlebury college in 1825, he was licensed to preach the gospel in 1827. He labored as a home missionary in his native State two years and afterwards at Big Flats, N. Y., about four years. He then took charge of the First Presbyterian church in Geneseo, N. Y., where he remained ten years. In a printed "Centennial Discourse" giving a history of that church for the first 81 years, is the following notice: "Rev. Merit Harmon commenced to labor in this church in 1832 and continued ten years. He was greatly blessed in his labors among this people and ninety members were added to the church." Leaving Geneseo, Mr. Harmon took charge of the church of Tiffin in northern Ohio, where he labored

about eight years. He then accepted a commission from the Home Missionary society to labor in Ingham county, Mich., where he spent seven years. He removed to Hopkinton in 1855, where he resided up to his death.

The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church of Hopkinton. Mr. Harmon was the oldest minister in the Presbytery of Dubuque. The 25th of March was his 95th birthday, and rarely has any one attained such extreme old age in so full possession of his mental and physical powers. His sight, hearing and memory were but little impaired and the erect form carried with but little inconvenience the weight of his many years. After a brief illness in which dropsy set in, he quietly passed away. Mr. Harmon was one of Middlebury's oldest living alumni and one who always took a deep interest in his Alma Mater, and since its founding, has manifested much interest in the success and welfare of THE UNDERGRADUATE.

'37. Hon. Elias B. Burton

DIED in Manchester, Vt., March 31, aged 76 years. He was born at Rupert, Vt., where he attended the common schools; he later went to school at the old Academy in Bennington Center, and there fitted for college. Graduating in 1837, he taught one year in Alabama, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Salem, N. Y. He soon after removed to Manchester, Vt., and formed a partnership with the late Hon. A. L. Miner. This continued for several years, the firm having a large and lucrative business. Later Mr. Burton withdrew and formed a partnership with Judge Munson, which lasted until failing health compelled him to give up active practice. Mr. Burton was thoroughly versed in his profession and few lawyers in the State were better prepared to give an opinion on a knotty legal problem.

Judge Burton very seldom sought office and yet very few years passed without his holding one or more, and his official duties were always discharged with conspicuous ability. He was State's attorney and represented his town and county in both branches of the legislature, where he served on the judiciary and other important committees. He was judge of the Probate court from 1865 to 1888, and from 1889 until his death. He was delegate to the National Republican convention in 1860. He always took a deep interest in local affairs; was for many years a director and also president of the Batterkill National bank; has been since 1859 a trustee of Burr and Burton seminary and for the last few years president of the board. He always gave a liberal support to the Congregational society and a few weeks before his death was made a communicant upon a confession of faith. In his home life Judge Burton is ever spoken of as having been a kind and devoted husband and father, and as always having counted it a hardship to be compelled to remain away from home, even for a few hours. A widow and three married daughters especially mourn his loss.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE CLASS OF '64.

BY EZRA BRAINERD.

The class of '64 had twenty-five different members during Freshman year; four others afterward entered the class. But of these twenty-nine, who were at one time or another members of the class, only eleven graduated. The cause of this remarkable falling off was the war of the rebellion, beginning in our Freshman year and continuing until after our graduation. Sixteen of our class served in the Union army, and among them were our ablest men. Indeed, we sometimes felt that only the babes and the invalids and the faint-hearted had been left behind. This, however, does not apply to all who graduated; for three of the eleven graduates had served as "nine months' men" and returned to college at the beginning of our Senior year—Clark, Hemenway and Mead.

My reminiscences will be confined to this large portion of our class whose name and honors are not recorded in the General Catalogue of the Alumni of Middlebury College, but whom we remember with pleasure after the lapse of thirty years. We claim them as classmates still. Did we not stand side by side in the memorable conflicts of Freshmen year? and are not their sacrifices for country and their subsequent achievements to be mentioned with pride?

President Lincoln's first call, in April, 1861, was for volunteers to serve for three months, and the first man to respond from college was Henry W. Bennett of '64. Bennett was a fine scholar; a strong, quiet, lovable fellow, who enlisted from motives of the purest patriotism. He was not inclined to talk much about it; but those of his friends who ventured to protest against the wisdom of his decision were soon put to silence by the sweet and dignified way in which he

confided to them his sense of duty. The class had a farewell supper in his honor at the Addison House, to which our esteemed Tutor (now Prof. Kellogg) was invited. We intended it to be a merry send-off, expecting that in three months, at the farthest, the war would be over, and he would be back to rejoin us; but a strange undertone of sadness marked all the festivities of the banquet. How vividly we recalled this, when ten weeks later he died at Fortress Monroe, and we laid his body to rest in the quiet little cemetery two miles east of the college.

The second man to enlist from our class was Francis M. Edgerton, who left us in May, 1861. He was a tall, fine-looking student, and made an excellent soldier. I know too little of his subsequent career, but suppose he is still living and engaged in real estate business in New York City.

At the close of our Freshman year E. V. N. Hitchcock joined the army. I recall distinctly his rosy cheeks, his elegant address, his versatility of mind. If he was not actually "the leader of the class" in the recitation room, it was generally conceded that he might have been had he so chosen. His talents and accomplishments secured for him great success as a military officer under Gen. Butler and Gen. Banks at New Orleans. He survived the war, married a famous *prima donna*, was correspondent of the New York *Times* during the Franco-Prussian war, and died at sea on his way home from Europe in 1874.

In October, 1861, four more men enlisted from our class: Geo. H. Bailey, E. H. Higley, H. Dwight Smith and John Williamson, the last three entering together the First Vermont Cavalry. Brave Williamson was killed June, 1864. Higley and Smith served till the close of the war and survived the horrors of the Southern prison-pens. The former re-entered college after four years absence and submitted with becoming grace to the instruction and discipline of a former classmate. Bailey entered Bangor Theological Seminary, was ordained in 1867 and for the last six years has been the pastor of a large and influential church in Franklin, N. Y. Dwight Smith has since the war lived in Chicago and been eminently successful in business.

Cyrus Thomas also enlisted during Sophomore year. "Little Thomas," he used to be called; not because there was anything small about him either in stature or disposition; but to distinguish him from Thomas of '61, both being members of the finest "Quintette Club" the college ever sent out. "Little Thomas" had a high tenor voice, and by means of a *falsetto* could immitate a soprano perfectly. In some of our hilarious gatherings outsiders used to be scandalized by the belief that there was a young lady in our company. Thomas served three years in the army; at the close of the war he studied for the Baptist ministry, and has been a successful pastor in the West.

I can speak but briefly of the remaining five members of '64 who served in the war. Eugene Wilber I remember as short of stature, but as appearing very mature with his full-beard and deliberate utterance. He was an enthusiastic student of Emerson. He entered a New York Regiment and in after years was a lawyer in Saginaw, Mich. A. O. Gates enlisted in the 17th Vt., in the early part of Junior year, and has since been a prosperous druggist in Morrisville. Edward H. Wood, whom we preferred to call by the more classical name "Lignum," did not enter our class until Sophomore year. He was of delicate health, but of infinite good-nature. He left at the close of Junior year, entered the Navy and died of consumption at Santa Barbara, Cal., in 1874. Theodore Herbert was a well-bred boy from Philadelphia, who was with the class but one term; I regret that I know of his after life only the fact that he joined the army. Charles J. Lewis, who enlisted during our Sophmore year, I have also lost all trace of.*

This is surely an honorable record for the Undergraduates of the class of '64. We wish we knew more of the present whereabouts of those who are living, and that they might join us in any efforts for a future reunion. If this article shall prompt any of them to a response, or awaken somewhat the old bonds of affection between the boys of '64, it will have served its purpose.

Town and Campus.

Janitor Bolton is fixing the walks.

Logs were started down the creek April 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow visited their son May 4.

Prof. Wright takes his meals at the boarding hall.

The Kaleidoscope will be out about the first of June.

*Sidney F. Austin, who left the class in Junior year, served in the army, I think, in some capacity or other. If so, the volunteers of '64 would number seventeen, instead of sixteen.

Dunton, '95, was in Burlington April 27.

The college nine have lately purchased new ball suits.

The class of '82 intend to have a reunion this year.

Prof. Clark was at chapel the morning after his lecture.

The Chi Psi and D. K. E. tennis courts have been enlarged.

The Delta Upsilon boat-house has received a new iron roof.

Prof. Janes was out of town May 5, on college business.

The lecture course is well patronized by the village people.

Hasseltine, '93, spent Sunday, April 24, at his home in Bristol.

Snake Mountain has become quite a resort for driving parties.

Miner, '93, spent Sunday, May 1, with Charles Leonard in Ripton.

Several students took part in the crazy sociable at Dr. Russel's, May 4.

About thirty couples attended the charity ball at the town hall April 22.

Leonard, '95, is to deliver the Decoration-day oration at East Middlebury.

There is material enough in college for a good orchestra, if properly organized.

The young ladies of the college are contemplating having a new tennis court made.

The ground in front of the chapel has been graded under the direction of Prof. Boyce.

Some of the Freshmen take great delight in helping the janitor clean up the campus.

Middlebury now has a telephone exchange. The central office is at Sterns' drug store.

Seeley and Toleman, '94, with ladies, drove to Snake Mountain on one of April's balmy days.

The first orations of the term were April 23. All the subjects for the term are assigned.

The base ball nine was accompanied in their trip to Crown Point by several of the students.

Prof. Merriman entertained Macdonald, '92, Ross and Wynne, '93, on the evening of the 29th.

I. H. LaFluer, '94, was one of a committee to solicit contributions for the relief of the Russians.

Prof. Eaton was absent from college April 25–27, attending the funeral of a friend in Andover, Mass.

Prof. Seely was the delegate from the M. E. church of this place to the annual conference held at Plattsburg.

Rev. Dr. Webber has begun a series of Sunday evening lectures on prominent Old Testament characters.

The burnt district is fast being rebuilt. The street at the north end of the bridge is to be raised about ten feet.

The Rock Point base ball team took dinner at the boarding hall the day of their game with the High-school team.

J. B. Donoway, '93, has commenced the study of law under the direction of State's Attorney Frank L. Fish of Vergennes.

Col. Roulliou, Corp. Badger and Cadet Merkel of the Vermont Episcopal Institute visited Dunton, '95, during their vacation.

The High-school nine won a victory from the Vermont Episcopal Institute boys on our grounds April 30, the score being 2 to 3.

A game of ball was played April 29, between the Freshman and High school teams, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 4 to 5.

Professor Boyce having perceived the class in Trigonometry to be too large for accomplishing the best results, has therefore divided it.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. have organized two Bible classes this term, with C. E. Hesselgrave and H. G. Megathlin as leaders.

Macdonald, '92, and Ross, '93, went to Schenectady, April 21, to assist in initiatory exercises and the revival of the Chi Psi chapter at Union.

A closely contested game of ball was played Monday, April 25, between the Classicals and Latin Scientifics of '95, resulting in a victory for the latter. Batteries, Ross and Grant, Adams and Dunton.

Several of the students intend to canvass during the summer vacation for King's Hand Book of the United States, published by King, Richardson & Co, Springfield, Mass. S. D. Lewis, their agent, has visited the college several times and will instruct the canvassers as to methods in their work.

About one hundred and fifty tickets were sold for the lecture course.

Among the powers granted to Congress by a Sophmore recently in recitation, is, "the right to suppress all resurrection."

Rev. Geo. Allchin gave an address on Japan to a large audience at the Congregational church, May 4. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views and was very interesting.

An Alumni Association of the High school has been formed and these officers have been elected: President, F. H. Button; vice-president, Miss Emma Dorsey; secretary, E. L. Cushman; treasurer, Miss Bertha Brainerd.

McNaboe, '92, was the Chi Psi delegate to their annual convention, held April 6 and 7 in Detroit, Mich. After returning from the convention he was detained at home by the sickness of his father; he resumed his studies April 21.

Ex-President Hamlin visited town recently. He gave the students a very interesting talk on the founding of Robert College, an institution erected on the Bosphorus near Constantinople. Its history is almost a romance in itself and was enjoyed by all. He also spoke of the improvements that have taken place since his absence, especially in regard to the chapel.

The Y. M. C. A. sent G. L. Hasseltine, 93, as a delegate to a convention of the New England and Middle Atlantic colleges held at Dartmouth college the 15th, 16th and 17th. The object of the convention was the study of methods for pursuing Christian work in colleges and to train men to make more effectual effort. Mr. Hasseltine will visit the various preparatory schools of the State to form new associations and increase the efficiency of those already in existence. He spent May 1 at Poultney engaged in this work.

At a recent mass meeting of the students for the purpose of raising money for the support of the base-ball team, much enthusiasm was manifested and one hundred and fifty dollars were raised in a short time. Two committees were appointed to solicit funds; one, consisting of A. Macdonald, F. B. Wynne and J. B. Donoway, to communicate with the Alumni, and the other, consisting of E. R. Sturtevant, P. G. Ross, and I. H. Lafluer, to solicit from the townspeople. It looks as though the team would have a good financial backing.

The college base ball season was opened Saturday, April 30, when the college team played with the Crown Points on their grounds. The game was arranged as practice for the college team and was rather one-sided but interesting throughout. The boys showed up in good form, and played well together. Adams did effective work in the box, striking out seven men in six innings. The fielding and and base running of Sturtevant and Ross, '95, were especially good. The score was 14 to 5 in favor of the college team.

The Crown Points played a return game with the college nine on the campus May 6, which resulted in a second victory for the college by a score of 11 to 1. The game was rather loosely played on both sides and many errors were made. Gate receipts amounted to fifteen dollars. The third game of the season was played on the campus, May 7, with the Rutlands, and again the college team was successful. The Rutland team was strengthened by Pond and Stewart of the U. V. M. as a battery. Taylor pitched a great game, holding them down to three base hits; Ross, '95, made a difficult running catch and double play with Ross, '93.

Personals.

[*The editor of this department appreciates the fact that it is one of special interest to the alumni. But as they are widely scattered and many are unknown to him, he asks them to send to the Undergraduate from time to time whatever items they may come in possession of and thus aid in making this department what the alumni desire it to be and what the editors endeavor to make it.*]

'36. Hon. William Slade, ex-U. S. Minister at Brussels, has returned from Washington, where he has been during the winter, and will pass the summer in Middlebury and vicinity.

'39. T. K. Wright, principal of Monroe Collegiate Institute, Elbridge, N. Y., is serving his 38th year in that capacity. He has announced that he intends to retire at the close of the year.

'48. J. E. Rankin, President of Howard University, Washington, D. C., has an article in the *Independent* of April 28 on "Walt Whitman as a Poet."

'52. Dr. L. D. Ross served as judge at a prize speaking recently held at Poultney.

'57. Hon. L. D. Eldredge started May 6 on an extended western trip in the interest of the college.

'60. John Russ, who is in permanent and success-

ful business in Oakland, Cal., has recently been re-elected member of the Board of Education and serves on important committees.

'60. Rev. C. N. Thomas of New Haven conducted the services at the Congregational church in Middlebury in the absence of Dr. Webber, Sunday, April 24. He gave a very interesting talk to the young people in the evening.

'61. E. H. Phelps has changed his business from Montgomery, Minn., to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

'64. Rev. G. R. W. Scott has been delivering a series of lectures in and near Boston.

'67. James M. Slade was recently elected to the office of Secretary of the Republican District Committee. He has held the position for ten successive years.

'71. Hon. Walter E. Howard, U. S. Consul at Cardiff, in a recent letter to one of the students, speaks in a way interesting to all others. He says:

"You are just now entering upon the most delightful term of the college year, and, while I am enjoying my experience in the old world with its new sights, my thoughts often turn to Middlebury and its dearer and more familiar scenes. I frequently take up the catalogue and go over every name, wondering how this one is doing and how that one—for I am interested in every one and shall listen to hear great and good things of them all."

'75. C. M. Wilds was chosen permanent chairman of the Republican State convention held at Montpelier April 13.

'81. J. C. Harvey has recently written a poem which appeared in one of the leading London papers.

'90. W. H. Button has been appointed grand juror in place of J. M. Slade resigned.

'90. Miss Harriet Bolton, who has been passing the winter with her sister, Mrs. Peck, in Boston, has returned to her home in Middlebury.

'90. June E. Mead, a recent graduate of the Theological department of Boston University, has entered the Saratoga district of Troy Conference and will preach at Day, N. Y.

'90. H. E. Owen visited friends in town and college April 18 and 19.

'91. Miss Grace Seely has been compelled to discontinue her studies at Vassar and has returned home on account of ill health.

CHI PSI CONVENTION.

The fifty-first annual convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity was held April 6 and 7, at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich. The convention did a large amount of work and was well attended, delegates being present from every Chapter. The fraternity decided to re-establish the chapter at Union College, which has since been done.

The delegates were entertained by the Chi Psi members of the Detroit Club, who did everything in their power to make the visitors' stay pleasant. On the evening of the 6th the club tendered the delegates a sumptuous repast. Toasts and songs enlivened the scene and the occasion was a most pleasant one. The kindness of the Detroit club will long be remembered by those who enjoyed its hospitalities.

The annual fraternity banquet occurred on the evening of the 7th. The menu was of the highest order and was served in the finest style. After doing full justice to the feast, the following toasts were responded to, Hon. Don M. Dickerson, '67, University of Michigan, acting as toastmaster:

The Fraternity,
Gen. H. M. Duffield, '60, University of Mich.
Philip Spencer (in silence).
Chi Psis in Public Life,
Hon. J. W. Finney, '65, Brown University.
Alpha Epsilon,
J. C. Hart, '64, University of Mich.
Our Immortals (in silence).
Our Southern Brethren,
H. C. Dargan, '88, Furman University.
The Ladies and the Babies,
Hon. S. T. Douglass, '73, University of Mich.
The Purple and Gold,
W. M. Collier, '89, Hamilton College.

BATTELL HALL AND WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

The *Woman's Journal* of March 19, speaking of Middlebury College and woman's higher education, among other interesting things, says:

"Middlebury College is a co-educational institution, happily rid of that caste superstition which draws a thus-far-and-no-farther educational line in sex.

"A bequest from Hon. Joseph Battell has provided a well equipped building, Battell Hall, which offers additional accommodation for young women; and it is hoped that this may meet the eye of some one who would like to give scholarships, thus opening advantages to the host of bright, deserving girls anxious to enter.

"No wiser investment could be devised than that of helping women to fit themselves for positions requiring collegiate education. There is always room at the top, and the more there are prepared for higher

situations, the greater the benefit to those who now overcrowd the lower. As our national wealth increases, there will be a corresponding increase in the demand for college-bred women as teachers, lecturers, lawyers and physicians; therefore, it will be the wisest of all philanthropies to help adjust this demand and supply. Rich women ought not, perhaps, to withhold endowments from Harvard, even if Harvard does consider negro men better entitled to its advantages and degrees than Aryan women. But, assuredly, women who have money to give would confer a lasting benefit on the whole race if they would devote more money towards educating those whose ignorance or intelligence has most influence for good or bad on the race,—that is, the potential mothers of the race.

"A woman with a cultivated mind does far more, other things being equal, to benefit those with whom she comes in contact than does an equally cultivated man. It is to a race of broadly-educated women that we must look for all hope of salvation in the promotion of true temperance, the abolishment of the social evil, the reformation of silly and unwholesome fashions, the decline and fall of sickly, sentimental literature.

"To give scholarships to women is to give five talents to the faithful servant who will make them earn yet other five; for, in every sense of the word, is it true that 'who educates a woman educates a race.'"

THE LECTURE COURSE.

The first lecture of the course in Practical Political Science was delivered in the town hall Friday night, April 22, by President Andrews of Brown University. His theme was "The Social Plaint," and his treatment was a masterly, dispassionate review of the grievances alleged by the socialistic complainants of today to exist, because of economic maladjustments. That there is ground for such dissatisfaction in the present order of things the speaker made apparent in a convincing way. "The workman's complaints," said he, "are not all wanton; they cannot be dismissed with a puff." He looked, however, for a remedy, not to socialism, but to such a lifting of the national moral sense as shall bring changes, some of them radical, in its train. The work of the economist of today, he urged, should not be the drawing of conclusions from as yet insufficient data—it is not yet time for generalizing; his work should be analysis of the existing condition of affairs.

The audience was large and attentive, and the course could not have been more auspiciously opened than by the broad and thoughtful utterances of the distinguished president of Brown.

The second lecture was delivered on the evening of April 29 by Dr. J. B. Clark, professor of history and political science in Smith College. His subject was "The Farmers' Movement in the South and West." The alliance in its present form is, in his opinion, temporary, but contains the germ of a permanent defensive movement on the part of the agricultural masses which, if developed along the lines of mature and true political science, may prove beneficial. Its seen phenomena are calculated to awaken distrust, but its hidden forces are abiding ones. The causes of its origin were discussed at length. Trusts in the manufacturing world have driven capital into agriculture, with a resulting over-production. The Alliance is an attempt at a counter trust—utterly unfeasible because of the number of partners involved and the diversity of the output. Driven into politics as its only hope, it has formulated its political theories in the Ocala platform, with its attack on the railroads, middlemen and banks. The attack upon the latter is based on a confusion of money and wealth.

The lecture concluded with an analysis of the absurdities of the sub-treasury scheme, repudiated now by a majority of the Alliance rank and file, but by which the organization has the misfortune to be generally judged. Prof. Smith spoke without notes and commanded the close and appreciative attention of the audience.

Prof. Franklin Jameson of Brown University gave the third of the public lectures in the town hall at 8 o'clock Friday evening, May 6, before a large and attentive audience. In developing his subject, "The Origin of Political Parties in America," the lecturer passed in rapid review the factional history of the colonies from the first settlements to the adoption of the constitution and the subsequent fall of the Federal party in 1800. The most striking part developed was clearly shown by means of carefully-prepared maps, that the Federal strength in the vote on the adoption of the constitution was, with some accountable exceptions, in the sections of richest soil, and consequent greatest wealth, while the back country and hill sections were anti-Federal in their spirit. The triumph of Jeffersonian principles was characterized as a permanent triumph, those being disciples of Jefferson, whatever

their party, who believed in the rule of the people and the destiny of our great republic.

Exchanges.

An excellent article, entitled "Waifs of Idleness," appeared in the April issue of the *Tuftonian*.

Those interested in college fraternities may find some interesting and pointed discussions by both "Greek" and "Barbarian" in recent numbers of the *Buchtelite*.

The Bowdoin *Orient* of April 25 has in its columns a prize oration "On the Common School System, the Hope of the Republic," which is an excellent production.

We are glad to welcome the ever-increasing number of preparatory school exchanges. It is interesting to note the rapid strides attempts at journalism have taken in this field within the last few years. The *School Dial* attractively comes to our view and indicates in many little ways the care and attention of its editors.

We consider the *Bi-Weekly Sequoia* as one of the best conducted and most interesting of college papers. "A Study from Life," published in a recent issue, especially attracted our attention and fancy. It is a study divided into two scenes, the first of which is a room at Vassar. It is a story with a moral, presented in an amusing manner for the benefit of all unmarried students, especially males, we infer.

"The Stroller," in the *Williams Weekly*, evidently believes his mission is to train Freshmen up in the way they should go by portraying to them the error of their ways, and to occasionally set free a general philosophical observation for the benefit of humanity. While we read his remarks with pleasure, we cannot help thinking at times that "The Stroller" is anxious to call attention to himself, rather than to any possible thing he may have to say.

College Notes.

Princeton has decided to take up boating.

Union will hold her annual field day May 20.

At Cornell 512 students receive free tuition each year.

Princeton now publishes a daily paper, the *Princetonian*.

Cornell has 291 candidates for graduation in June.

A Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association was formed at Chicago April 17.

Tufts base ball team opened the season with a victory over Phillips Andover Academy, with a score of 16 to 8.

President Adams, who for the last seven years has been at the head of Cornell University, has tendered his resignation.

Yale will receive $450,000 from the Fayerweather estate, $100,000 of which will probably be used to erect a new dormitory.

Preparations are already being made for the celebration of the bi-centennial of William and Mary at the 1893 commencement.

Circulars have been issued announcing the first session of the summer school at Cornell University. With the aid of fifteen instructors, forty-six different courses are offered.

The glee and banjo clubs of the University of Michigan started, April 16, on an extensive trip, 2500 miles in extent and two weeks in duration, among the large cities of theWest. During this time they lived in two special Pullman coaches.

The Columbia College Republican Club is beginning work preparatory to an earnest campaign. Committees are at work to find out how many and which of the students will be voters at the next election, and active measures will be taken to enlist their sympathies and co-operation in the work of the club.

The annual prospectus of the studies of the Yale academical department has been announced. The number of courses of optional studies offered this year is 128 against 120 a year ago. The number of hours' optional work in the Junior class has been increased and that of the prescribed work correspondingly decreased.

The catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania has appeared showing an enrollment of 1764 students. The university has now twelve departments, and the tendency toward elective study is shown in the fact that the college department offers nearly 400 courses. The university library has over 100,000 bound volumes and more than that number of unbouud volumes and pamphlets.

Invitations have been sent to all the important colleges and universities in the country to send delegates

to a Republican convention which will be held at Ann Arbor, to assist in forming a College League of Republican clubs.

The contract for Bowdoin's new art building has been awarded to Norcross Brothers of Boston. With the exception of the chapel it will be the largest structure on the campus, its outside dimensions being 100 by 87 feet. Light will be admitted mainly from above, a large part of the roof being of heavy glass and iron work.

Our Farrago.

AN OBSERVATION.

I searched the world around me,
To find the lucky chaps,
And saw the men with kodaks
Are those who get the "snaps."
—[*Brunonian.*

Silence sweet had been between them,
Gently doubting now she said,
"Tell me truly, truly tell me
Do you truly love me, Fred?"
"To make outward demonstration
More convincing," made he reply,
"I do vow, I now am wishing
That an Octopus were I."

Lecturer in Ancient History—"Dentistry was first practiced by the Romans, who used the precious metals for the purpose of filling cavities." Smart student—"I can go further back than that, Prof." L.—"How so?" S. S.—"In Job, 29th chapter and 21st verse it says, 'and broke the jaw of the wicked and plucked the spoils out of his teeth.'"

PARADOXICAL.

He killed the noble majudhis,
With his skin he made him mittens,
Made them with the fur side inside,
Made them with the skin side outside,
He to keep the warm side inside
Put the skin side outside,
He to get the cold side outside
Put the warm fur side inside;
That's why he put the fur side inside;
Why he put the skin side outside;
Why he tnrned them inside outside.
—[*Grove City College.*

The teacher asked, "and what is space?"
The trembling student said:
"I cannot think at present,
But I have it in my head." —[*Ex.*

Man wants but little here below,
He is not hard to please;
But woman, bless her little heart,
Wants everything she sees. —[*Ex.*

Bright Freshie, just dipping into mathematics—"Say, what geometrical figure does an escaped parrot resemble?" Senior—"Give it up." Freshie—"Why a polly gone, of course." —[*Ex.*

"Last night I heard the grass groan, mother."
"No, child, that cannot be."
"The lawn mower made it moan, mother,
Quite natural, don't you see?" —[*Ex.*

A QUARTET.

"Lovers in the hallway,
Papa on the stairs,
Bull dog on the front porch,
Music in the air." —[*Ex.*

"The Kaleidoscope."

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